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COOPERATIVE FARM FAMILIES

THE *Carolina Farmer*

IN THIS ISSUE:



**Claude Wickard, Master
Farmer**

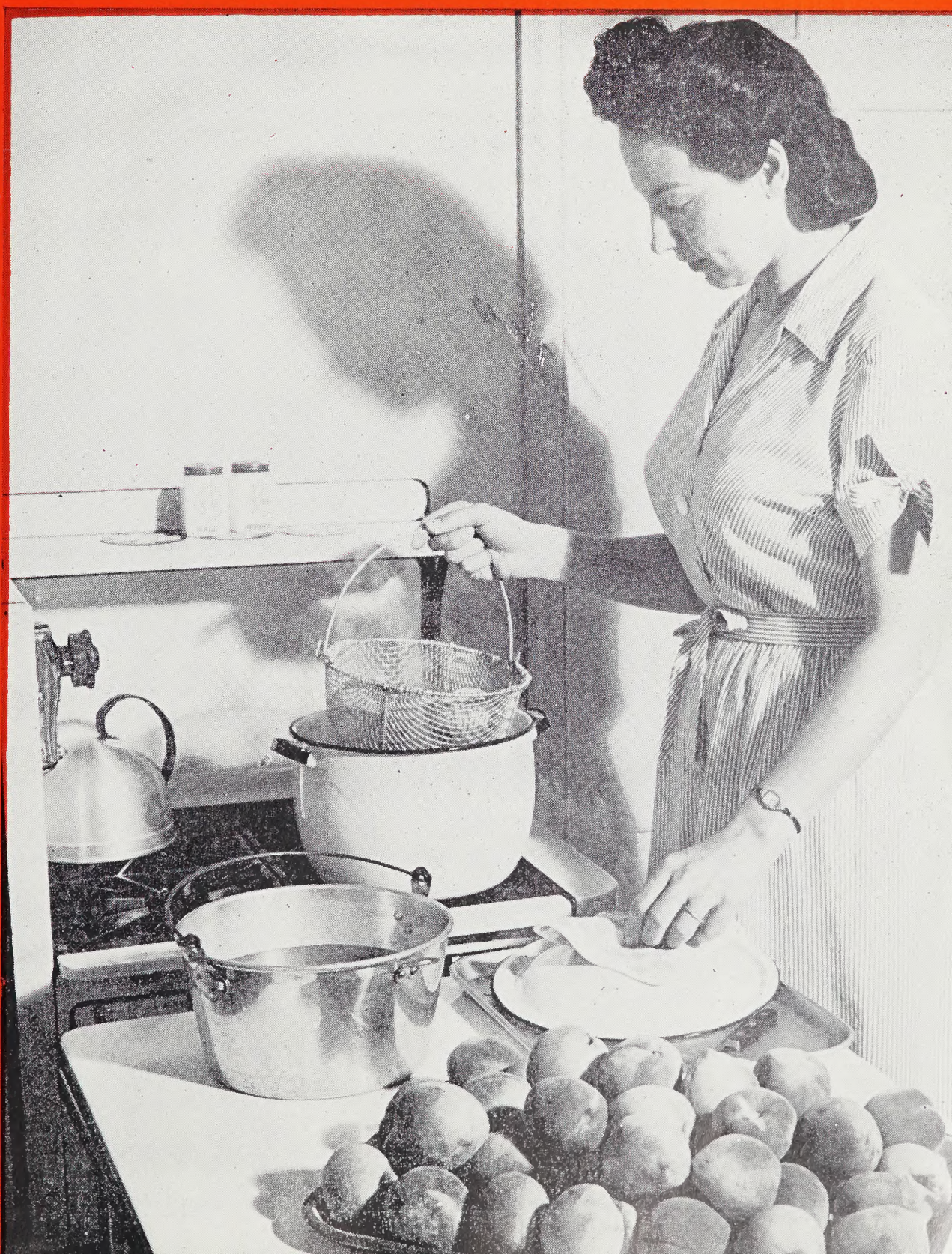
**Planning Your Electric
Water System**

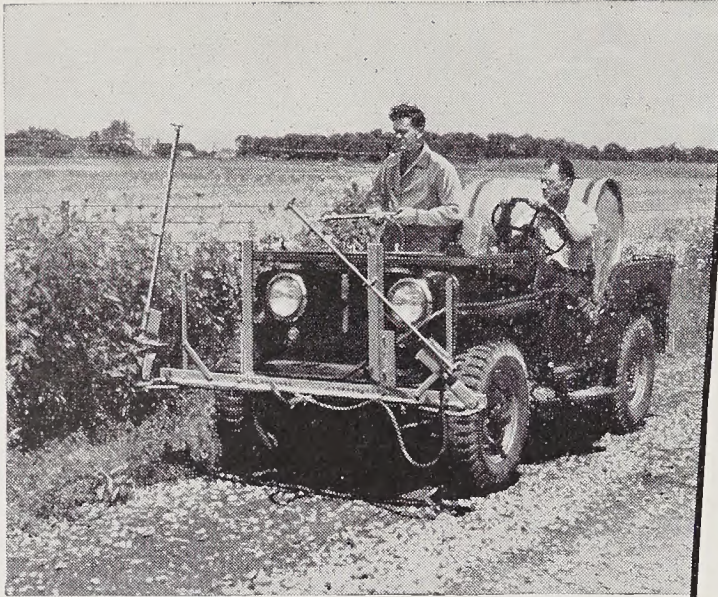
Passing of the Mule

Ed Yates Sees the Light

Official Organ
NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives

JULY - 1949





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WITH 4-WHEEL DRIVE or 2-wheel drive, as you need them, the 'Jeep' has the traction and speed range for your farm jobs—heavy towing in the field, tractor work or fast trips to town. It spreads its cost over more kinds of work and stays busy the year 'round.



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Before you buy any truck, see this sturdy, tough 4-wheel-drive 'Jeep' Truck perform. With all-wheel-drive traction, it gives you pulling power in the field, through mud and snow and up steep grades that no conventional truck can match.

Its wide-opening hood and high-clearance fenders are more practical for farms, and you'll like the comfort features of its steel cab. Pick-up and platform-stake bodies on 118-in. wheelbase, 5,300 lbs. GVW.



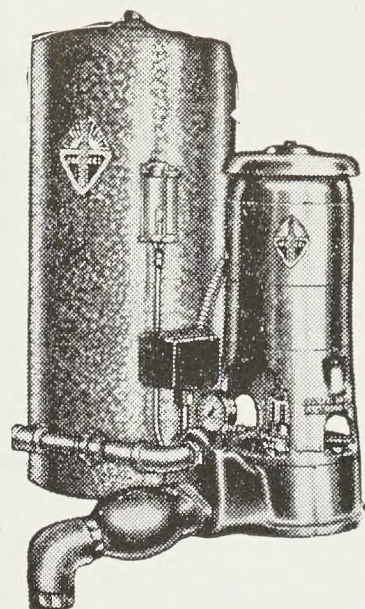
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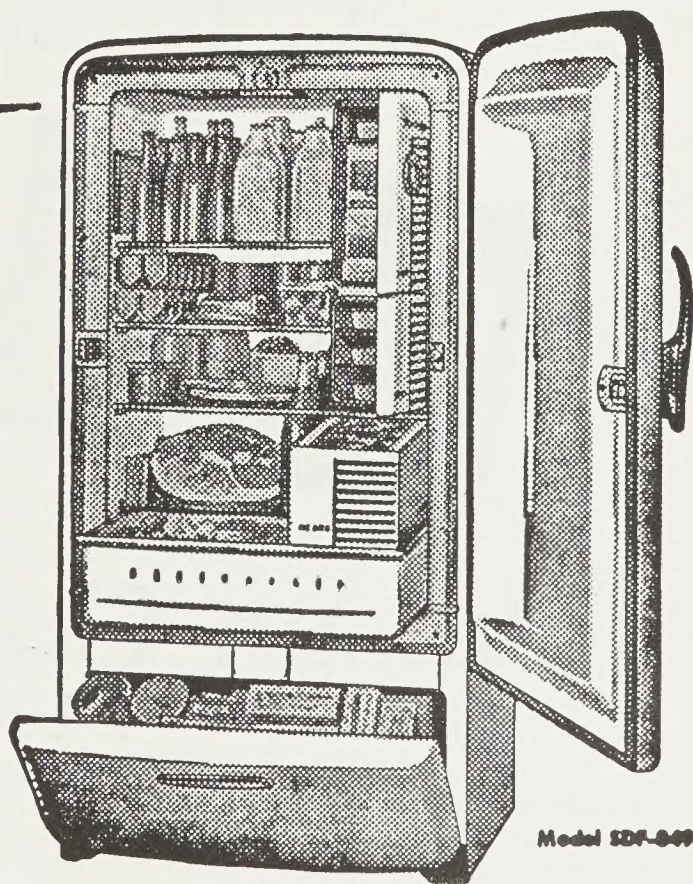
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ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
ROXBORO, N. C.
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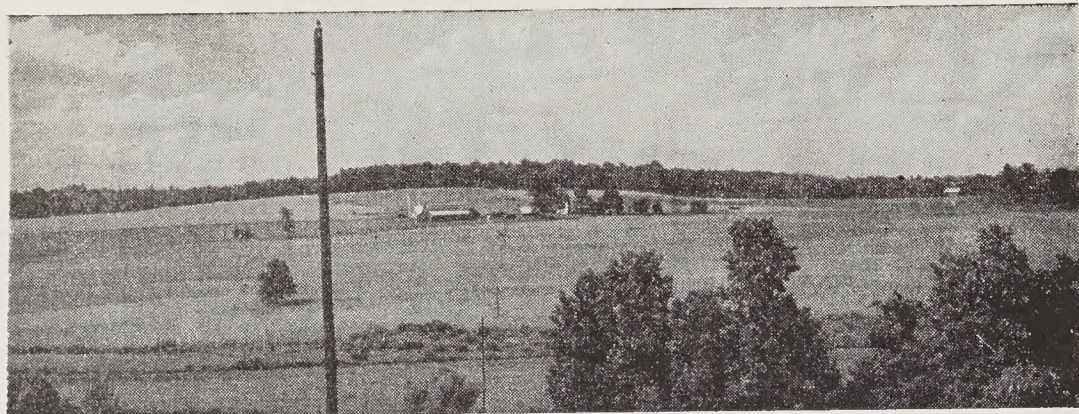
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LAKE CITY, S. C.

“CASH IF YOU HAVE IT . . . CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT”

The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living



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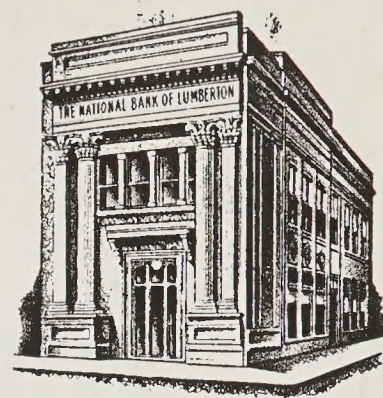
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Volume IV

JULY, 1948

Number 7

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OUR FRONT COVER

Preparing peaches for easy peeling by dipping them for a minute or so into boiling water, and then quickly into cold water. Lacking the handy wire basket, a square of cheesecloth can be used.

With a "bumper" crop of North Carolina peaches predicted, folks will have plenty to preserve.

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Wanted . . .

RED CEDAR



Timber

Logs

Lumber

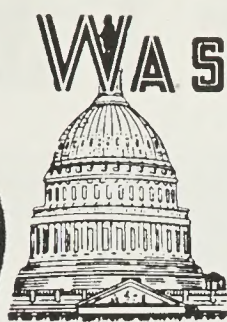
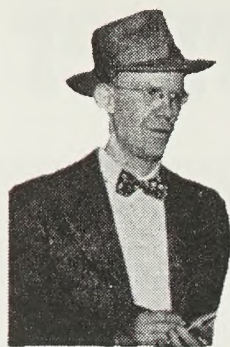
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GREENSBORO, N. C.



WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS

Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Official Publication of the

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

SPA - Interior

Capitol Hill is a busy place. With a score of Congressional committees meeting each morning—sometimes six days a week—both houses in session practically every day, a couple of sensational “investigations” under way and occasional individual forays by the august 536 representatives, even the most extensive corps of correspondents for press and radio services assembled anywhere in the world is spread out rather thinly trying to keep track of all the things that go on in Washington.

Because the investigations are most sensational and the legislative actions of the House and Senate more conclusive, some of the most significant and far-reaching struggles in our legislative processes which take place at committee hearings go almost unnoticed in Washington—and consequently throughout our nation. That is not always so. Occasionally even the blase Washington corps straightens up to notice demonstrations that the people are a force to be reckoned with.

Such an occasion when the people make themselves heard above the turmoil and kleig lights took place last month. It was a spontaneous demonstration put on by farmers who want electric power—and want it the cooperative way.

In a manner of speaking it amounted to the long struggle between private power companies and the “upstart” rural electric cooperatives bursting into an open battle at the Senate appropriations committee hearings on Department of Interior funds for public power. Bonneville, Reclamation and Southwestern Power Administration appropriations asked for by Interior and approved by the House of Representatives March 30, were being considered by the Senate committee June 1. All of these agencies of Interior are seeking funds to install turbines which will be turned by the flow of the great rivers of America to produce low-cost hydro electric power. They also are asking for funds to build great high voltage transmission lines, through which the electric benefits of river development can be distributed to areas far from the dam sites in the same river valleys.

Profit power companies don't like these

activities of Interior. The farmers who cooperatively own and operate their own electric systems have always enthusiastically supported the building of the dams and the construction of self-liquidating Federal transmission lines. Private power fought the dams to begin with to prevent co-ops, municipal systems and other consumer-owned facilities from having any choice of who they buy their wholesale power from. During their 14 years, the rural electric co-ops have observed a very important beneficial affect of Federal hydro electric power. Even the private companies have lowered their rates.

Having failed to block erection of Federal hydro dams, the utilities are now concentrating all their attacks on self-liquidation Federal transmission lines. They have wakened up to the fact that the huge Federal dams can be an almost bottomless barrel of profits for them if the Federal Government does not build transmission lines. They simply want to force the government to dump all of its hydro power at the dam sites, and let the biggest and wealthiest of the profit power companies pick it all up there for distribution to their customers or resale to co-ops and municipalities. Of course, on the top of transmission costs the co-ops or municipalities would have to add to the profits of the private companies before they can have any of this publicly developed power when the private companies monopolize it.

Phone Bills

Proposals to authorize REA to make telephone loans inched forward during recent weeks. But the 60% of American farm families without telephone service today—and another 30% whose service is antiquated and unreliable—have no reason to get out and dance on the highways yet.

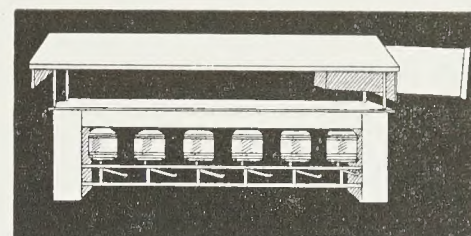
The stubborn Independent Telephone Association has stepped up its concerted effort, hewing to the AT&T monopoly line, to crush the rural telephone lending bills proposed by Rep. Bob Poage (Tex.) and Sen. Lister Hill (Ala.) Ignoring the demand of rural people for phone service, the Independent Association is making wild charges that REA is empire-building, and the bill is “socialistic.”

AIR-CONDITIONING

(An exclusive, patented feature)

is the reason for the
huge success of the
famous

FLORENCE-MAYO TOBACCO CURERS



• Used in more Tobacco Barns than any other curer (well over 20,000 in North Carolina), the Florence-Mayo Curer is the *leader*.

Lowest Fire-Loss

In 1947 the only other open-flame curer that had been used for a number of years, had a fire loss exactly twice as great as Florence-Mayo—and *that* other curer does *not* offer an air-conditioning feature!

THE ONLY CURER WITH *Patented* AIR-CONDITIONING FEATURE

Since 1940, five different makes of open-flame curers have been placed on the market. Of these five, four infringed on the Mayo patent! Today manufacturers are offering curers without air-conditioning features, to avoid infringing the Mayo patent, or paying royalties for use of the patent. Any open-flame curer similar to the Mayo, but without the air-conditioning feature can only be classed as a “second line” curer!

Install FLORENCE-MAYO Curers now—and save up to 50% on fuel oil in every barn cured (when compared with curers using Flues and Stacks).

Available for Immediate Delivery

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*Makers of the World's
Best Tobacco Curer*

FARMVILLE, N. C.

Claude Wickard, Master Farmer

CLAUDE WICKARD'S service to agriculture predates his entrance into the Department of Agriculture.

As a matter of fact, his entire life has been spent in practicing and advocating and demonstrating those things and ideas that would enrich American rural life.

His success in this field was first recognized when he was named a "Master Farmer" in his home state of Indiana in 1927.

In the national crises of 1933, Claude Wickard was one of a handful of the nation's farmers who were literally drafted from their fields into the Federal service. Their job was to help stem and reverse those economic circumstances which drove thousands upon thousands of farm families from their homes and literally threatened to destroy the fundamental process of democracy in rural areas.

In one of the most unique and Herculean efforts ever undertaken by this Government in peace time, these men devised and "took to the country" the first truly national farm program. Their efforts knew no hours. For months that stretched into years their schedule was seven days a week.

Always on the front lines in that battle was Claude Wickard, whose tremendous capacity for work set a grueling pace for his associates.

As Assistant Chief, and later as Chief, of the corn hog section of the old AAA, his views and policies and

leadership made vast contributions to the improvement which occurred in Midwest farming conditions from 1933 to 1936.

When the original AAA act of 1933 was declared unconstitutional in 1936, Claude Wickard was one of a small group of farmers and farm leaders who helped draft the legislation that took its place. After Congress enacted the new farm law he helped administer it, first as Assistant Director and soon afterwards as Director of the North Central Division of AAA.

From the very beginning of his work on the national level, Claude Wickard emphasized the importance of placing responsibility for farm programs in the hands of locally elected farmer committeemen. Claude Wickard's abiding faith in farm people and their ability to assume leadership has never waived, and out of the farmer committeemen that were first elected in the Corn Belt area where Claude Wickard's influence was most felt have come many of our strongest farm leaders. Through all the changes that have occurred these farmer committeemen have remained.

In the Spring of 1940 he was named Under Secretary of Agriculture and within a few months made Secretary.

He was the first actual farmer to be named Secretary whose sole and only means of livelihood had been a typical family type farm.

He was the first employee of the



CLAUDE WICKARD

Master Farmer and Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration

Department to work his way up the ladder of advancement to a Cabinet post.

He was destined to be Secretary of Agriculture during one of the nation's great crises—World War II.

Sensing, far sooner than many of his colleagues and most farm people, that food would be a weapon of war and peace, he undertook the task of reversing the nation's thinking on the subject of farm production. It was not easy—nor popular. When hogs were selling for as little as five cents per pound, he advocated increased production. Farm groups bitterly attacked him. Time proved the wisdom of his views.

Even before this nation was involved in war, Claude Wickard devised and put in operation the mechanism of production goals and price supports that was the framework of America's gigantic war-time production effort. As a result this nation ate better during the war than ever before. Its soldiers were better fed than any other soldiers in the world. Record food shipments went out to our allies, and at the end of the war still greater quantities of goods went out to halt starvation and stem the tide of Communism. The basic plan that has directed this record food production was devised in Claude Wickard.

(Continued on Page 16)



NORTH CAROLINA

AREAS SERVED by North Carolina REA financed co-ops are shown in the above map . . . as of June 30, 1948. More than 100,000 consumers, largely farm homes in North Carolina now receive electric service through their own electric power co-op . . . Without this cooperative effort they might still be without this important service.

Planning Your Electric WATER SYSTEM

By W. W. BROOKS

BEYOND stock requirements, an electric water system on the farm gives the farm home the facilities of a town home, and delivers water for drinking, cooking, dish-washing, bathroom, laundry, lawn, garden, and fire protection at very low cost. For less than a nickel, the modern electric water system delivers more water than a man can pump and carry in one hour.

The first thing to be done, of course, is to locate a source for the water, have a well dug or drilled, and have the well tested for purity of water. The county agent or state health department can tell beforehand how to get the test made. The cost is small. In Iowa, for example, the test costs \$1, and is made for anyone by the State Hygienic Laboratory at the State University Hospital in Iowa City.

A safe well is located uphill from any possible source of contamination—privies, hog lots, sewers, septic tanks, etc. The public health service and the state health departments have set up minimum "safe" distances for guidance in this point. Barnyards (anywhere that livestock or poultry are concentrated enough to prevent normal sod growth) should be no closer than 100 feet to the well. Earth-pit privies, subsurface pits, and sewers: 75 feet. If sewers must run closer than 75 feet to the well, they should be made of cast iron with leaded or other watertight joints.

Septic tanks: 75 feet, if the lines leading to and from the tank are of sewer tile with cement or bitumen joints to a distance of at least 200 feet from the well. As for cesspools, there's just one word: don't. Cesspools are only wells in reverse action, with the pollution seeping into the water-bearing strata of the earth.

As for the depth of the well, the top 12 feet of soil are likely at times to become contaminated, so all wells should be dug or bored deeper. Shallow well pumps should be used in all applications where there is an adequate supply of water available within a vertical distance of not more than 25 feet from the pump to the water. In cases where the water must be drawn any considerable horizontal

distance, deduct two feet of suction lift for each 100 feet of horizontal length of suction line, to maintain the same capacity within the same size pipe.

When the water level in a well is at a greater depth than 25 feet below the ground level, a deep well pump must be used. In this type of system the pumping head must be located directly over the well with the drop pipe and pump rod extending to the cylinder which is placed below the lowest water level.

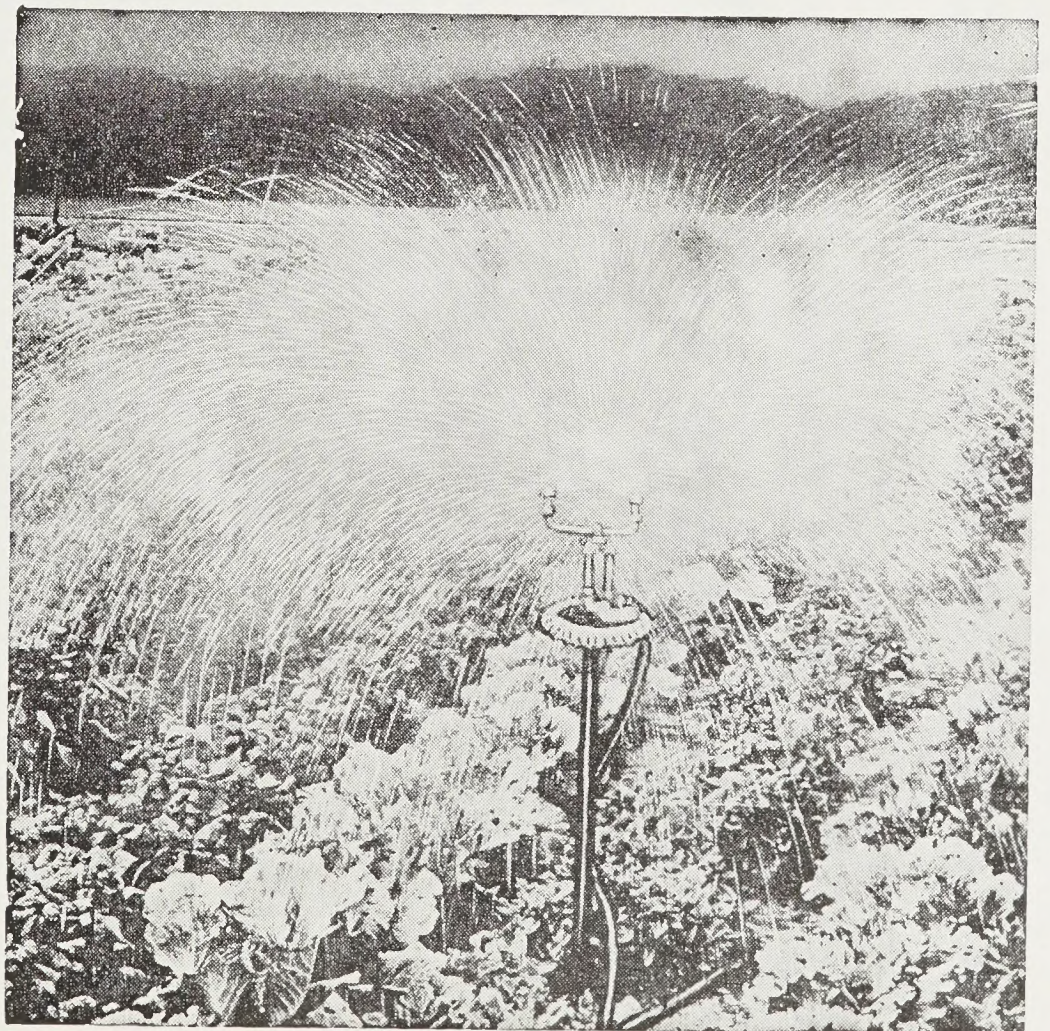
The modern water system for the home is entirely automatic and should require only an occasional inspection to check mechanical conditions and state of lubrication. In such systems, the pumps are automatically started and stopped, automatically oiled, and even the proper air supply in the storage tank is automatically controlled. A modern electric water system with all these automatic features provides a water supply that is as dependable as that received from any large municipal water plant.

By actual comparison, the cost of operating a private plant of this kind will usually be found less expensive than the purchase of such service from a large public water supply system. When water is used for household purposes only, the size of the family or the number of persons using the water is all that need be taken into consideration. If, however, lawn sprinkling, car washing, stock watering or other auxiliary uses are to be considered, then a careful analysis of the requirements must be made and the information will be helpful in determining just how much water will be required daily.

Few persons realize the amount of water required by the average farm every day. Each person in the house needs 40 gallons. For each milk cow, 20 gallons are needed daily. A horse needs 10 gallons, a steer 12 gallons, each 10 chickens 4 gallons, each sheep or hog 2 gallons a day.

For plumbing fixtures in the home, these are standard figures for water

(Continued on Page 13)



SPRINKLER UNIT FOR FARM GARDEN

Here's why **KELVINATOR'S "BIG 3"**

means better food . . . less work for you!



1. The refrigerator that gives you far more food space because it's cold clear to the floor!

Every farm home appreciates this big farm size Kelvinator because it's refrigerated from top-to-bottom! That means lots of extra food storage space to take care of your day-to-day food needs...with plenty of room for quantities of eggs, gallon cans of milk, vegetables, fruits, canned produce and everything else.

And, this modern refrigerator has a flexibility that's important to you. The "Magic Shelf" permits easy re-arrangement of space to accommodate large cuts of meat, watermelons and other bulky items. The Frozen Food Chest holds over 40 lbs. of frozen foods and ice cubes . . . and ice cream aplenty!

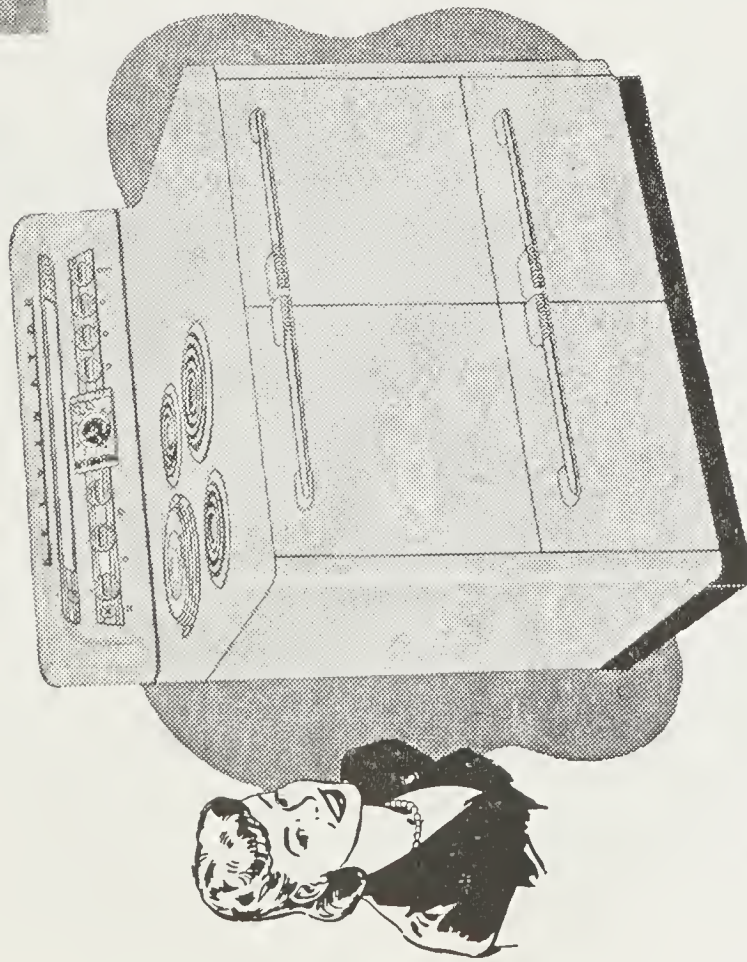
And, the best part of it is that this great big Kelvinator



asmoed 0.

Remember, too . . . Kelvinator is the oldest manufacturer of electric refrigeration for the home. That means lasting dependability, economy and satisfaction.

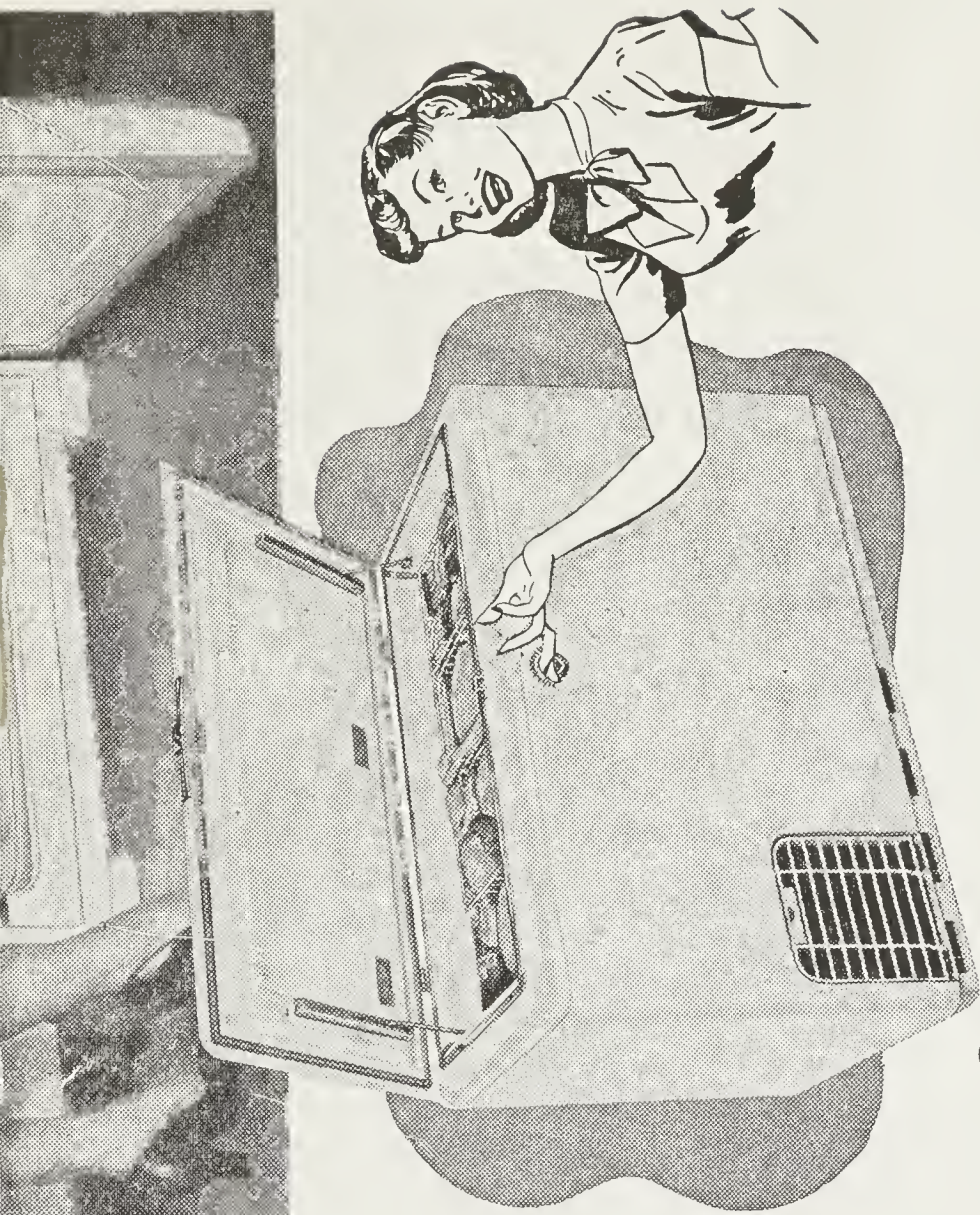
■ KELVINATOR, DIVISION NASH-KELVINATOR CORPORATION, DETROIT 32, MICH.



2. The "Automatic Cook" Electric Range gives you freedom you've never had before!

Cooking in the farm kitchen is a big and important job. You want a range that is cool, clean, fast and dependable *and safe* —one that will take a big cooking load and do the job to perfection. With the Kelvinator "Automatic Cook" you simply put a big meal in the oven, set the controls and forget it until the meal is done. You're free to do other things around the house while your "Automatic Cook" takes over.

And it's a dream for baking. The big oversize oven will handle six 2-lb. loaves of bread at one time, and it will bake your cakes and pies like they've never been done before.



3. Four new Freezers (6-9-12-20 cu. ft.) to fit your family needs!

They're just in time for harvest time—these great new Kelvinator freezers.

Freeze this year instead of canning. It's easier, cleaner and you'll enjoy the food more. Freeze your own meat at slaughtering time. Have it fresh and ready whenever you want it. Keep quantities of ice cream, game, fish and pack-

aged frozen foods.

You'll find a Kelvinator freezer will save you plenty of money, many shopping trips to town and give you better eating the year around.

And, at present low prices you'll find it easy to own and enjoy a Kelvinator freezer.

See your nearest *Kelvinator* dealer!

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

Summertime Ideas

Fruit Salad With Mardi Gras Mayonnaise

Moisten a salad of orange, grapefruit and banana with molasses salad dressing which consists of two parts mayonnaise, one part molasses, and lemon juice to taste. For four, the recipe is: one cup of mayonnaise, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of molasses and 3 tablespoons of lemon juice.

Irene's Lime Salad

- 12 marshmallows
- 1 package lime jello
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pineapple juice
- 1 package cream cheese
- 1 cup crushed pineapple
- 1 cup nut meats

Melt marshmallows and jello with hot water. Add pineapple juice and let set until slightly thickened. Mix cream cheese with about 2 tablespoons mayonnaise. Add crushed pineapple and nuts and pinch of salt may be added if desired. Combine with jello mixture. Chill until firm. Cut in squares and serve on lettuce.

Party Ice Cream

- 1 small bottle maraschino cherries
- 8 marshmallows
- 1 cup crushed pineapple
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar
- 2 medium-size bananas
- Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pint heavy cream

Cut up cherries and marshmallows into bowl; add cherry juice, crushed pineapple and sugar. Let stand until sugar dissolves. Cut up bananas (or slice thinly), sprinkle with lemon juice, add to other fruit. Stir to mix sugar throughout. Whip cream until stiff, combine fruit with whipped cream. Pour into freezing tray. Freeze until firm with cold control at coldest setting (1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours). When firm, turn control back to normal setting until ice cream is desired consistency for serving. Serves eight.

TIPS ABOUT THIS AND THAT

When shoe laces lose their tips, as they often do in children's shoes, twist the ends, dip them in clear nail polish and let them dry. This speedy method of making new tips is suggested by clothing specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The same dip can be used to make a stiff tip for cord or heavy thread used in stringing beads.

When traveling carry Scotch tape where it is convenient. In case your hem rips,

Scotch tape is a lifesaver for a quick temporary repair.

When washing woolens, put a teaspoonful of glycerin in the rinse water and it will help eliminate irritation from woolens. Mothers with new babies find this particularly helpful.

IRONING MUSTS

A common complaint of the average homemaker is that her clothes are often too damp for ironing. Many a woman irons and irons each piece of her laundry over and over again before she is satisfied. To counteract this drudgery, here are several suggestions that may prove helpful. To begin with, when sprinkling clothes use a sprinkler top that fits into any small mouth bottle. These tops can be purchased at Dime Stores or houseware sections of department stores. This sprinkler top will enable you to obtain a more even distribution of water and a finer amount than you are able to get with a brush or with your hands.

It is advisable to sprinkle your clothes the night before ironing them or at least several hours before, as the water will penetrate the fabric better. It is best to use warm water for sprinkling as it penetrates the fibers more evenly. You must be careful about leaving dampened clothes unironed too long, especially during hot weather because of mildew.

Clothes should be lightly sprinkled for hand ironing and lighter still for the ironer, as your garments run through it so quickly. Over-dampening wastes your time, electricity, and entails extra handling which musses and wrinkles your clothes.

You can shorten your ironing time by hanging items smoothly and pulling them into shape while drying. It's a big help to have sleeves, pockets, collars, and belts smooth . . . they can be straightened as you dampen your clothes, also saving ironing time.

Some materials do absorb more moisture than others and therefore need to be dampened more heavily for good ironing. Your starched pieces will require slightly more dampening too. As you iron each "new" garment in your laundry basket you will find out just the amount of moisture it requires for best ironing results.

Be careful how you fold or roll the sprinkled pieces, rolling too tightly will cause many extra wrinkles that will have to be ironed out.

It is advisable to wrap your sprinkled clothes in towels or put them in large plastic bags.

Too many people mistakenly think that a bright light glaring directly on a printed page is "good" lighting.



FRUIT SALAD WITH MARDI GRAS MAYONNAISE

Planning Your Water System

(Continued from Page 9)

consumption: filling the ordinary lavatory, 1½ gallons; filling the average bathtub, 30 gallons; flushing a water closet, 6 gallons; each shower bath, 30 gallons.

Using a half-inch hose for yard watering, 140 to 200 gallons will be needed every hour; with a ¾-inch hose, 275 to 300 gallons an hour. One hundred feet of overhead irrigation line at 30 pounds pressure will use seven gallons of water a minute.

A minimum pumping capacity for average farm use is 350 gallons an hour; with that capacity and with the average use, the pump will be running from one to one and one-half hours a day at an electrical cost of a few cents a day. The tank for the water system must be large enough to carry a supply of air which may expand or compress with the change of water level in the tank. Small tanks provide little water storage, consequently when any faucet is turned on, the pump will start almost immediately. Under such operating conditions, the motor and pump will start and stop frequently.

The additional cost of a tank of adequate size is a wise investment. Larger tanks are used where the demand is heavier and each large job should be checked to its requirements. As a rule, not more than 20 per cent of the tank capacity is available as a reserve supply.

Many potentially destructive fires on farms can be put out with small pressure systems of about 250 to 500 gallons capacity an hour and an ordinary garden hose and nozzle. Hydrant outlets should be located on all sides of the barn and at strategic points for the rest of the buildings. Reels and hose should be kept permanently in a centrally located place, so that the hose can be attached readily to the hose outlet; the equipment is then available for instant use.

A ¾-inch hose will deliver almost 50 per cent more water than a 5/8-inch hose; and one-inch hose will deliver about two and one-half times as much.

When water requirements for the farm have been estimated and the water system dealer has been consulted in the selection of the most efficient equipment for the well, the farmer is on the first step to greater farm production than he ever thought possible.

Lighting experts say that glare is almost as dangerous to young eyes as insufficient light.



We're Reaching more and more FARMS

Serving the Southern farmer is one of our biggest jobs, and our progress has been substantial in spite of the problems of distance, equipment and financing.

New lines, going up all the time, are linking the country with the urban areas. Thousands of poles and thousands of miles of telephone wire have gone up since the war, and the number of farm telephones in the territory we serve is growing every day.

These new lines are good lines, too. Lines that carry with them the service guarantee of the people who know telephone service best.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Passing of the Mule

"AIN'T gonna work for mule no mo'; gonna drop down my shovel and hoe!"

This is the chant arising from cotton fields across the South from the Carolinas to California as machines, in ever-increasing numbers, come to cotton.

Affording tremendous relief to the farm worker from back-breaking chopping and harvesting, the advent of the mechanical cotton picker, flame cultivator, and the host of other new cotton machines means much to the future of the cotton industry.

Pressure on cotton markets by synthetic fibers and paper may well be offset by production economies the cotton farmer can effect by substituting machines for muscles and mules.

Labor shortages—typified by the departure from the cotton states of

1,600,000 workers during the period 1940-45—may be overcome through the aid of mechanical farming equipment.

Undoubtedly the type of cotton farming which has been practiced for the past hundred years is on its way out over large areas of the American cotton belt. At last, cotton, the greatest of the nation's agricultural commodities, is to join the other major crops in more efficient production through mechanization.

Like the other big farm crops, cotton can be mechanized in the land preparation, planting and cultivation stages by use of the tractor, the middlebuster, the disc harrow, the planter, and the standard cultivator. From then on, the similarity ceases.

To thin the young cotton properly, to keep it free of choking weed



WEARILY, SO WEARILY—It's a weary world to the lad who stands behind the plow as the mules break ground for cotton planting. Half-row mule equipment such as this will break about 3 to 5 acres of land a day. Two-row tractor equipment will break about 10 acres a day and the four-row tractor middlebuster will prepare about 20 acres a day.

growths, and to harvest the ripened crop, agricultural scientists have been forced to develop special equipment. Since these stages of the cotton cycle are those demanding most man labor, complete mechanization of cotton has been impossible without the new machines just coming into large scale production.

The big break for the "cotton chopper" who used to hand hoe to thin cotton to a stand and to chop out weeds and grasses that would stunt the development of young cotton came in the form of the flame cultivator.

Based on the same principle as the flamethrowers used by troops in World War II, the flame cultivator is a gas-fed machine attached to the rear of a tractor. The tractor driver, who also operates the flame cultivator, turns controls which allow a continuous blast of flame to flow from jets focussed on the base of the cotton plant. After the cotton has reached a height of seven inches, it can be subjected to the flame without danger. Weeds and grasses, however, are killed.

Tests conducted in Mississippi showed that at a time when the per acre cost of hand weeding and chopping was five dollars, flame cultivation served the same purpose at a cost of 50 cents.

In 1948, the Mississippi Experiment Station and its branches are running a new series of tests on control of weeds in cotton fields by chemical methods. Chemical weed control may still further lower the cost of cotton cultivation.

To thin the young cotton to a stand, mechanical choppers are already in use with others in the development stage. Cross cultivation and planting

(Continued on Page 16)



MODERN COTTON MONSTER—This monster is a spindle-type cotton picker. The huge mass of steel lumbers across the cotton fields gathering as much cotton in a day as can forty to fifty human pickers. Its selective spindles or "fingers" pass over the cotton, extract the locks of cotton from open bolls, leaving unripe bolls for later harvesting.

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freezes ice cubes **FASTER**
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...
... in the Food Compartment
keeps all foods **SAFER**

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Left to right: C. H. Leggett, attorney; R. V. Knight; W. L. Ausbon; H. N. Davenport; J. W. Eubanks, vice-president; W. J. Eason, president; Harry B. Caldwell, State Grange Master; J. T. Hagans, Sr., manager; Russell Eason; H. P. Jenkins; W. J. Mayo; and M. V. Scott.
(Photo by Ballard's Studio)

CLAUDE WICKARD

(Continued from Page 8)

ard's office—long before Pearl Harbor.

Claude Wickard's keen interest in scientific farming resulted in additional emphasis being placed on many phases of the Department's broad research program. During Claude Wickard's Secretaryship, the Agricultural Research Administration of the Department was created which coordinated and strengthened the Department's importance in this field. He brought to the attention of Congressional leaders the possibility of producing synthetic rubber from a grain alcohol base. As a result this method was adopted and materially hastened the production of synthetic rubber.

As Secretary, Claude Wickard counseled farm people to take the course of moderation in their war-time demands. His counsel was unpopular but time has proved the soundness of his views.

Recalling the disaster that overtook farmers following the last war, Claude Wickard was one of the first to advocate some kind of price support program that would extend beyond the end of the war to cushion the shocks of readjustments. Farmers are still benefitting from that program.

Claude Wickard set up special programs to prevent the wild inflation of farm values that occurred during

and following the first war.

In his post as Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration since the end of the war, Claude Wickard's leadership has followed the pattern he developed through his earlier years of Government service. First, he has guided the program toward the objective of service to the farm and rural people of America; and second, he has constantly fostered the idea that the success of the program is dependent upon the extent to which the local rural people themselves accept responsibility and provide the leadership.

In 1945 Mr. Wickard was elected to honorary membership in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers in recognition of his contribution to American agriculture. Very few persons have been so honored—at the time of the award, Mr. Wickard was the only living honorary member.

Claude Wickard has only one measure by which he judges a program of action or a request—that is its contribution to the general welfare. Pleaders for special interests, whether political or commercial, find no sympathy with him. He takes no actions which he does not believe to be sound, honest, and in the interests of all the people.

PASSING of the MULE

(Continued from Page 14)

to a stand or hill dropping also offer solutions to this problem.

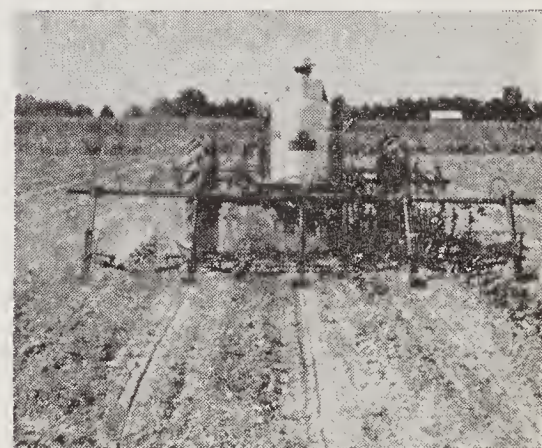
Past the cultivation stage, the cotton crop is "laid by." Then comes the harvest. In 1948, as in previous years, a vast army of field hands will descend on the cotton acres to pluck the fleecy white locks from the open bolls. But in some areas a major part of the harvest will be accomplished by machines.

Though a number of mechanical cotton harvesters have made their appearance since the first patent on a machine picker was granted in 1855, the two types which are in commercial production today are the stripper and the spindle-type picker.

The cotton stripper moves down the row pulling off all cotton bolls. Some strippers are equipped with cleaners which remove the burr or open boll segments. Others depend on the gin for cleaning. The stripper is used principally in the high plains area of Texas and Oklahoma where early fall rains are infrequent and cotton may be left in the field until all bolls have ripened.

Unlike the stripper, the spindle-type picker is selective in nature. It removes only the cotton in the open bolls. Green bolls are left on the plant to mature and must be harvested at a later date. Thus, the picker seems destined for greatest use on the rain belt of the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast.

Both types of harvesters are capable of gathering a bale of cotton in from one to two hours. Approximately 40 to 50 human pickers would be



CULTIVATION BY FLAME—Hundreds of flame cultivators like this one will be used during the 1949 cotton season to control weed and grass growths in the cotton fields. Blasts of hot flame emit from jets near the base of the cotton stalks, killing weeds and grass, but not injuring the cotton plant after it has grown to a height of about seven inches. Flame control of weeds costs about one-tenth as much as control by hand-hoeing.

required to accomplish the same job.

The tremendous savings in man hours, and therefore in cash, arising from mechanized cotton farming are told in figures compiled by state experiment stations in three sections of the Cotton Belt.

In the coastal plains of North Carolina, full mechanization would bring down the number of man hours to produce an acre of cotton from 118 to less than 20. Four-row mechanized cotton farming in the Louisiana Delta would cut man-mule system hour needs from 141 to about 28. And in the high plains of Texas, man hours would be lowered from 21.9 under present partially mechanized conditions to 6.9 per acre.

Further research seems certain to render mechanized cotton farming even more efficient, especially in the rolling and hilly sectors of the Cotton Belt. Small, low cost tractors already point the way to mechanical farming in the hills. The day is, perhaps, not too far distant when "mid-get" mechanical pickers will be available for harvesting hill cotton.

These problems and others will be faced determinedly next October 14-16 when the National Cotton Council—organization representing the entire cotton industry in research and promotion—holds the 1948 Beltwide cotton mechanization conference at Lubbock, Texas. There at the Agricultural Experiment Station, agricultural engineers, research scientists, farm equipment manufacturers, educators, and members of the cotton industry will seek a clearer understanding of problems which stand in the path of mechanization.

Cotton definitely is on the march. Mechanization offers the brightest hope for cotton's maintaining its position as most used of the world's fibers.

Ed Yates Sees the Light

10,000th Member Is Connected by Blue Ridge Co-Op

On June 22, the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation's truck came to a stop in front of the prosperous farm of Ed Yates, high in the Blue Ridge mountains in Watauga County. Behind the truck came cars filled to overflowing with directors of the electric cooperative and notables from all over North Carolina. They all wanted to see the lights turned on for the first time at the Yates farm.

Ed Yates had no way of knowing that he would be the subject of ceremonies celebrating the connection of the 10,000th member to the lines operated by the largest electric co-op in North Carolina, so he was surprised when the delegation, headed by Gwyn B. Price, head of the North Carolina Rural Electric Authority, and J. C. Goodman, president of the co-op, greeted him and his family.

Ed Yates and his family had waited a long time for lights. Thirty years ago he applied to the existing facilities and was told to wait. Ed Yates waited—waited for the lights that he knew would some day lighten his labors and allow his family the comforts they deserved. But other lights came to Ed Yates as he waited.

He saw the light in diversified agriculture, and instead of the one crop system practiced by so many of his North Carolina neighbors he decided that in addition to his milch cows, beef cattle would be a good idea. Swine and chickens added to his income, and cabbages, burley tobacco and timber rounded out his program.

His agricultural program provided a good living for Ed Yates and his family and still allowed him time to become a prominent citizen and a leader in his community.

Ed Yates might have waited in vain but for his co-op. Several years ago he learned of the electric power cooperative



J. C. Goodman, President of the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, presents the 10,000th membership certificate to Ed Yates as Mrs. Yates and their youngest son, Ralph, look on.

operating in his county for the benefit of farm folks like himself. He learned that the co-op was interested in helping farmers help themselves to electricity, so Ed Yates joined up.

Today Ed Yates is the 10,000th member to receive electric power through this cooperative method of self-service. Ed Yates' REA co-op did not let him down; and as he sits now on his comfortable front porch with his family he can see the power line crew continuing their work of bringing lights to his neighbors.

Ed Yates is satisfied . . . he knows that his neighbors will get the light that they too have waited for. He knows that they will not be required to buy unwanted electrical gadgets to load the lines before lights will be theirs. He knows that now he and his family are part of a great program of farm cooperation that has been tried and found to work on the principle of self-help. Ed Yates is a milestone in the progress of this great philosophy.

**MEN! MALE SEX
HORMONE! NEED POWER?**

**DON'T BE OLD..BE YOUNG
ENJOY NATURE**

NOW IT CAN BE SOLD! The hormone affecting sex growth and sex potency. Genuine Testosterone (testicular hormone). Lack of it may cause impotence and sex deficiency. If deficient, here is the real male sex hormone. Not for psychogenic or mental difficulty. Special supply Methyl Testosterone and directions. Plain wrapper. New low price 40-Day supply \$5.00. Double strength \$10.00. C.O.D.'s accepted. Order now!

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Contest Winners

The editors of The Carolina Farmer and the members of your REA publication committee wish to express extreme gratitude for the many entries received in the recent contest conducted for the purpose of giving our readers a chance to express their opinions as to how The Carolina Farmer could be improved.

We only wish that it were possible to send a prize to every person who sent in a suggestion in this contest, because they were all good. Holy Bibles and cash awards have already been mailed to twenty-seven entries who were judged to be the best of the many received.

As a result of your help in giving us this information, you, the readers, will soon see more information than ever on the use of electricity on the farm, more information for the women, a youth section, workshop hints on the use of electricity, livestock news, and more general articles by agricultural experts.

Keep your reading eye on The Carolina Farmer in the months to come and let us hear from you if you have further suggestions to make.

REA Annual Meetings

The most important meeting of the year is the annual meeting of your REA co-op. During the summer months and early fall, many North Carolina cooperatives will hold such meetings for the purpose of attending to the business of their co-ops.

In cooperation with the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, Lenoir, N. C.; the Haywood Electric Membership Corporation, Waynesville, N. C.; the Cornelius Electric Membership Corporation, Cornelius, N. C.; the South River Electric Membership Corporation, Stedman, N. C., and the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation, Shallotte, N. C., The Carolina Farmer has planned special issues.

These special issues will be released during the months of August and September and will be something you will find worth keeping for years to come. Special issues of your REA state magazine have already been mailed to the members of the Randolph Electric Membership Corporation, Asheboro, N. C., and are being mailed this month to members of the Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation of Wadesboro and Rockingham, N. C. Watch for your copy of this special issue and plan to attend your annual meeting.

The Carolina Farmer Contest Winners

FIRST PRIZE

Ruby Terry
R. F. D. 3, Rockingham, N. C.

SECOND PRIZE

Mrs. John D. Warren
R. 1, Box 61, Statesville, N. C.

TWENTY-FIVE WINNERS OF HOLY BIBLES

Miss Betsy Whitley
Pinetops, N. C.
Mrs. Thomas Champion
R. 1, Bunlevel, N. C.
Mrs. David Lewis
R. 1, Box 89-A, Roseboro, N. C.
Mrs. Maude R. Gentry
Nathan's Creek, N. C.
Sallie Trull
Wingate, N. C.
Claudine Cook
R. 1, Box 87, Blowing Rock, N. C.
Mrs. J. L. Usrey
Lilesville, N. C.
Mrs. Donley Hendrix
Darby, N. C.
Frank Pierce
Creston, N. C.
Mrs. W. H. Tapp
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Emma High
Laurel Hill, N. C.
W. M. Sexton
Lansing, N. C.
Miss Ellen Dale Ferrell
R. 2, Cameron, N. C.
Mrs. Ernest Bunce
R. 1, Stedman, N. C.
Miss Bobbie Hudler
R. 1, Crumpler, N. C.
Anna Isaacs
Box 52, Zionville, N. C.
George R. Fink
Spring Lake, N. C.
Mrs. Stevenson Harris
R. 1, Pinetops, N. C.
Mrs. Glenn McGuire
R. 1, Box 170, Lenoir, N. C.
Willia Dean Simmons
Star Route, Salemburg, N. C.
Lourine Norton
R. 2, Box 83, Laurel Hill, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Grace
Grassy Creek, N. C.
Mrs. Mildred Pritchard
R. 4, Box 150, Lenoir, N. C.
Joyce Moore
R. 4, Dunn, N. C.
Joe Poplin
R. 2, Polkton, N. C.

Members of Two More Co-ops To Receive 'The Carolina Farmer'

With this issue of The Carolina Farmer the members of the Brunswick Electric Membership Corporation with headquarters at Shallotte, N. C., and the 2,835 members of the Haywood Electric Membership Corporation with headquarters at Waynesville, N. C., join our growing list of readers.

We wish to extend to these cooperative farm families our sincerest and heartiest welcome as they join our list of REA families who regularly rely on their official magazine for news and information about their farm and REA Cooperative.

Interest Is Being Taken In Tree-Planting

Adult farmers and rural boys and girls in North Carolina have ordered a record-breaking number of tree seedlings for planting this year, reports R. W. Graeber in charge of forestry extension at State College.

A total of 404 Future Farmers of America and 4-H members have received 803,950 seedlings offered to them free by pulp and paper companies. Of these, 600,200 were furnished by the North Carolina Pulp Company of Plymouth, 122,000 by the Champion Paper and Fibre Company of Canton, 40,000 by the International Paper Company of Georgetown, S. C., and 41,750 by the North Carolina State Nursery.

Some 53 additional 4-H Club and FFA members have applied for free seedlings, but a shortage of trees has prevented the filling of many of these orders.

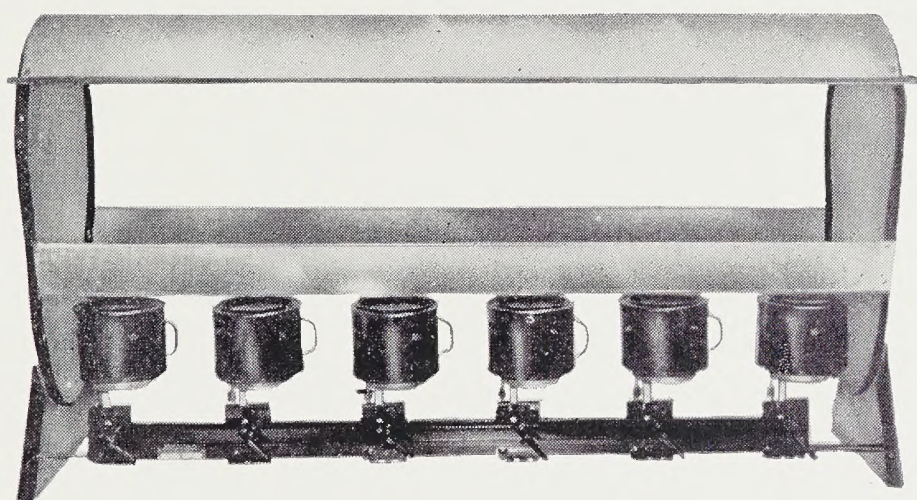
In addition, 50 adult farmers have received 148,500 trees from the International Paper Company.

These figures, says Graeber, are not complete by any means, since many adults, 4-H'ers, and Future Farmers have purchased their own trees. Also, many business and civic groups throughout the State have provided seedlings for boys and girls in their own counties. Among the groups cooperating in the program are the Lions Club of Gastonia, the Rotary Club of Walnut Cove, the Wilkes Chamber of Commerce at Wilkesboro, and A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Company of Goldsboro.

Be sure to attend your Annual Meeting!

THE CAROLINA FARMER

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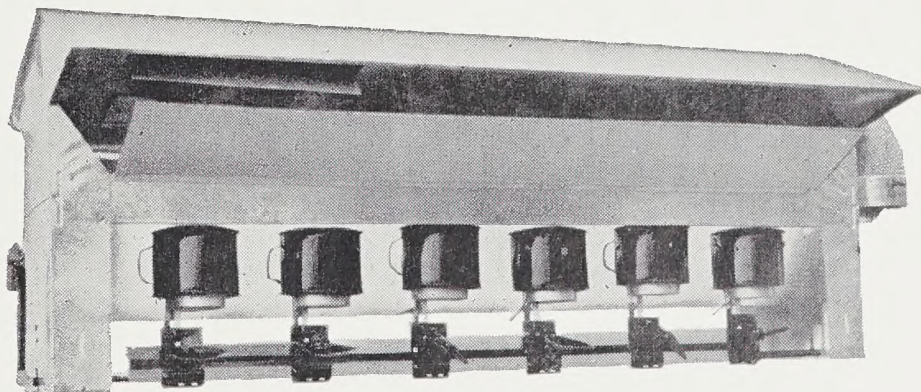
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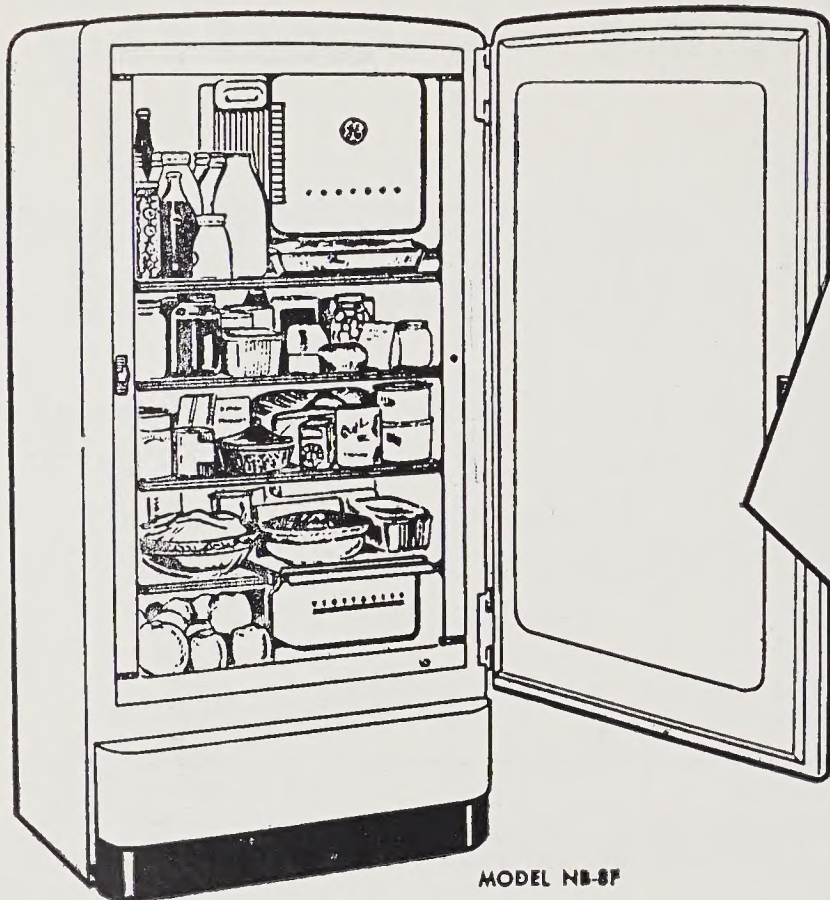
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